

PART 22—DoD GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS—AWARD AND ADMINISTRATION

Subpart A—General

Sec.

22.100 Purpose, relation to other parts, and organization.

22.105 Definitions.

Subpart B—Selecting the Appropriate Instrument

22.200 Purpose.

22.205 Distinguishing assistance from procurement.

22.210 Authority for providing assistance.

22.215 Distinguishing grants and cooperative agreements.

22.220 Exemptions.

Subpart C—Competition

22.300 Purpose.

22.305 General policy and requirement for competition.

22.310 Statutes concerning certain research, development, and facilities construction grants.

22.315 Merit-based, competitive procedures.

22.320 Special competitions.

22.325 Historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and other minority institutions (MIs).

Subpart D—Recipient Qualification Matters—General Policies and Procedures

22.400 Purpose.

22.405 Policy.

22.410 Grants officers' responsibilities.

22.415 Standards.

22.420 Pre-award procedures.

Subpart E—National Policy Matters

22.505 Purpose.

22.510 Certifications, representations, and assurances.

22.515 Provisions of annual appropriations acts.

22.520 Military recruiting on campus.

22.525 Paperwork Reduction Act.

22.530 Metric system of measurement.

Subpart F—Award

22.600 Purpose.

22.605 Grants officers' responsibilities.

22.610 Award instruments.

Subpart G—Field Administration

22.700 Purpose.

22.705 Policy.

22.710 Assignment of grants administration offices.

22.715 Grants administration office functions.

Subpart H—Post-Award Administration

22.800 Purpose and relation to other parts.

22.805 Post-award requirements in other parts.

22.810 Payments.

22.815 Claims, disputes, and appeals.

22.820 Debt collection.

22.825 Closeout audits.

APPENDIX A TO PART 22—PROPOSAL PROVISION FOR REQUIRED CERTIFICATIONS.

APPENDIX B TO PART 22—SUGGESTED AWARD PROVISIONS FOR NATIONAL POLICY REQUIREMENTS THAT OFTEN APPLY.

APPENDIX C TO PART 22—ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN AWARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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Subpart A—General

§ 22.100 Purpose, relation to other parts, and organization.

(a) This part outlines grants officers' and DoD Components' responsibilities related to the award and administration of grants and cooperative agreements.

(b) In doing so, it also supplements other parts of the DoD Grant and Agreement Regulations (DoDGARs) that are either Governmentwide rules or DoD implementation of Governmentwide guidance in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars. Those other parts of the DoDGARs, which are referenced as appropriate in this part, are:

(1) Governmentwide rules on debarment, suspension and drug-free workplace requirements, in 32 CFR part 25.

(2) The Governmentwide rule on lobbying restrictions, in 32 CFR part 28.

(3) Administrative requirements for grants and agreements awarded to specific types of recipients:

(i) For State and local governmental organizations, in the Governmentwide rule at 32 CFR part 33.

(ii) For institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations, at 32 CFR part 32.

(iii) For for-profit organizations, at 32 CFR part 34.

(c) The organization of this part parallels the award and administration process, from pre-award through post-award matters. It therefore is organized in the same manner as the parts of the DoDGARs (32 CFR parts 32, 33, and 34) that prescribe administrative requirements for specific types of recipients.

§ 22.105 Definitions.

Other than the terms defined in this section, terms used in this part are defined in 32 CFR part 21, subpart F.

Administrative offset. An action whereby money payable by the United States Government to, or held by the Government for, a recipient is withheld to satisfy a delinquent debt the recipient owes the Government.

Advanced research. Advanced technology development that creates new technology or demonstrates the viability of applying existing technology to new products and processes in a general way. Advanced research is most closely analogous to precompetitive technology development in the commercial sector (i.e., early phases of research and development on which commercial competitors are willing to collaborate, because the work is not so coupled to specific products and processes that the results of the work must be proprietary). It does not include development of military systems and hardware where specific requirements have been defined. It is typically funded in Advanced Technology Development (Budget Activity 3 and Research Category 6.3A) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E).

Applied research. Efforts that attempt to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology such as new materials, devices, methods and processes. It typically is funded in Applied Research (Budget Activity 2 and Research Category 6.2) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E). Applied research normally follows basic research but may not be fully distinguishable from the related basic research. The term does not include efforts whose principal aim

is the design, development, or testing of specific products, systems or processes to be considered for sale or acquisition; these efforts are within the definition of “development.”

Basic research. Efforts directed toward increasing knowledge and understanding in science and engineering, rather than the practical application of that knowledge and understanding. It typically is funded within Basic Research (Budget Activity 1 and Research Category 6.1) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E). For the purposes of this part, basic research includes:

(1) Research-related, science and engineering education, including graduate fellowships and research traineeships.

(2) Research instrumentation and other activities designed to enhance the infrastructure for science and engineering research.

Claim. A written demand or written assertion by one of the parties to a grant or cooperative agreement seeking as a matter of right, the payment of money in a sum certain, the adjustment or interpretation of award terms, or other relief arising under or relating to a grant or cooperative agreement. A routine request for payment that is not in dispute when submitted is not a claim. The submission may be converted to a claim by written notice to the grants officer if it is disputed either as to liability or amount, or is not acted upon in a reasonable time.

Debt. Any amount of money or any property owed to a Federal Agency by any person, organization, or entity except another United States Federal Agency. Debts include any amounts due from insured or guaranteed loans, fees, leases, rents, royalties, services, sales of real or personal property, or overpayments, penalties, damages, interest, fines and forfeitures, and all other claims and similar sources. Amounts due a nonappropriated fund instrumentality are not debts owed the United States, for the purposes of this subchapter.

Delinquent debt. A debt:

(1) That the debtor fails to pay by the date specified in the initial written notice from the agency owed the debt,